

19 THE
GRAMMAR
WARRE.
OR

The eight Parts of
SPEACH,

*Noune,
Pronoune.
Verbe,
Participle,*



*Aduerbe,
Coniunction,
Preposition,
Interiection,*

altogether by the eares.

*Together with the lamentable
burning of a Petty Schoole.*



LONDON,
Printed by Robert Raworth, for
Thomas Spencer. 1635.

WARRE

the right of the

PRACH

also effect by the

in the year 1835

LONDON

Printed by Robert Knapton, for
Thomas Storer. 1835.



THE TRANSLATOR,

To all *Tyro's*, or first

admitted into the *Gram-*

mar Squadron.



One hopefull young ones,
and with fearelesse fight,
View the blyth turnioyle,
of a *Grammer* Fight:
It was a *Romane* field;
and higher stmine:
But now brought low,
fought on an *English* plain:

That every tender head, and *Infant* eye,
May iudge and see, who gets the *Victorie*.
And though the *parts of speech* in conflict are,
Through wild combustion of *Grammatick* Warre;
Yet one thing lolly Readers grant, that wee
Like *Sub st. nines* and *Adiectives* agree.

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The Preface vpon the Histori- call discourse of the *Gram- mar Warre.*

THe first and auncient *Philosophers* that wrote their Poesies couertly hidden vnder subtrill and wylie matter, did constitute *Pallas* the daughter of *Iupiter*, to bee goddesse of Wisedome, called *Minerva*, and of Warre, called *Enyo* or *Bel-lona*. Giuing hereby to vnderstand, that of one and the same beginning, in one time altogether and in one substance are two principall things inseparately ioyned together : which two properties are so knit, that the one without the other is of no force, and the other without his fellow, of small or no account : Yea, they are the principles whereby men attaine to the height of Honour, aduancing meane men to Honour in their life-time, and immortal fame after death. They are *Learning* and *Martuall discipline*. Of these two together Noble *Greece* made separation in her two metropolitanes; when the Citie of *Athens* flourished in learning, and the Citie of *Sparta* or *Lacedemonia* glorious in feares of Armes. The noble fame of the *Romines* grew by the one, and by the other they did alwayes defend them, so that they did successiueley greatly set store by them. The worthie, valiant, and mighty Eloquent *Cesar* was decored with them both, and by them

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them did eternise his renowne. These two which did so much ennoble *Greece*, so greatly honour the *Romanes*, and eternise the fame of the great *Cesar*, are in this present small volume comprised vnder an angry Argument, and Historicall narration of the *Grammwarre*: *Lucian* an eloquent *Greeke* Authour made the first draughts in the battell of the Alphabet letters: But this Authour hath waded further, euen vnto *Verbes* and *Nounes*, being principall heads of *Oration*, and to the adherents of speech, as well to the congruate word, (being the opener and the declaratiue of the sense) as otherwise, wherein resteth all Arte and Knowledge, wherein also all the wisdom of man is comprised: shaping and forming these two heads, and the auxiliary ayding parties with such fained personages and pretie properties, so apt and to them so quicke in qualitie, that hee giueth life, body, weapon and armour to dead words, yea, and sounding voyce, to substances inanimate and without soule: so that the Reader in the lecture of this (though fained) narration and dreadfull discouerie, shall deeme them no more to be vocall wordes, but by a strong iudgement shall thinke them dapperlie disguised, being transformed into liuely persons, going, speaking, and sharply reasoning with continuall terrours of martiall expedition and exploits, with allegoricall conflicts of bloody battell, not onely in hostile contention abroad, but also in ciuill, yea, and intestine Warres at home: so that in the discouerie hereof he is nothing obliuious of any thing that appertaineth to the deduction and safe guiding of so great affaires, euen from the first causes and intermixed medlies of their aduentures, vnto

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the last end of their attemptes and endeauours, with all their circumstances, all their tumults and vproares, with their doubtfulnesse of victory among many martialists, how of bloody battell diuers losses and dangers doe follow, and how in the end finall peace ensueth. All which matters bee so properlie penned, and so cunningly compact in this tragedie, that the warres of the *Poloponenses*, and the ciuill warres of the *Affricanes* in *Thucide*, in *Salust*, and *Lucan*, are peraduenture more high and diffusedly described: But with more art, or more compendiously, I am sure they are not. Heere are placed the mighty, huge, and fearefull factes of armes vnder the figure of so small a thing as of the congruities or discordance of words in *Oration*, ioyning letters with weapons, teaching the art Militarie with the art Litterarie, so well, and so exactly, that the Reader (beside the delight and pleasure that hee shall haue in the reading of so pleasant an Allegorie) shall receiue further benefit: For herein is represented in one conceit, two understandings knit together, the one proper and naturall, the other tropique and figured. Beside this, hee shall comprehend in this same very substance, and by the only labour of one reading, those two so worthy things aboue mentioned, that doe eternise the fame of their fellowes, that is louers of learning, and prudent Martialistes. The science litterarie, and militarie, that is to say, the art of *Grammar*, yea, the Grand mother of all arts and sciences, and the art militarie (of deduced Warres, ynder pleasant Metaphoricall figures transported and turned, bereauing the mind of the littrell vnderstanding of small things Verball, to

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the consideration of greater, more royall & reall) doth manifestly shew by example the ambitious mouings, the imperious desire of Princes to haue gouernment, the tumults and partialities of peoples, the profitable and peruerse counsell of sundry Counsellors, the seemely sentences, and modest messages of the artificiall erands on both Partees, their enterprised attempts, and martiall orders, the summonning of Souldiers, the charts of defiance, the denouncing of Heraldes, the high and stately stomackes of the aduerse parties to ioyne battell, the seeking of aliance in extremitie, the compact confederated of countrey-men, the flights, treasons, espies, ambushments, their suddaine entrapps and skirmishes, the ordinances of armes, the placing of the campe, the pitching of the arrayes, the noble cheering of the Captaines to their Souldiers, the taking of Townes, the marching of their men, the cruell conflicts, and worthy feates of armes on all sides, the lamentable losse of Captaines, the cruell combate of the fighters, the great slaughters on both Partees, the fearefull flying on all sides, the doubtfull meetings of many, the indifferency of their victory, and the finall pernicious accidents that ensue through the warres to both sides, the robbing, the reauing, the rapine and disorder that is then in vre, the depopulating of inhabitate countreys, the desolate destruction that diuers are damnified by: the commodities and advantages that one realme enioyeth through the detriment of another: and contrarily, the infinite vtillities that ensue through peace and concord, to all realmes and Republikes. It was first written in *Latine*, but now translated, whereby the simple and vnlearned

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vnllearned *English* readers, as well as the learned *Latinists*, might enioy part of the pleasure that is had in the reaping of this so delectable discourse of the figured warre, and blood-lesse battell, without mortall shot, sweate, or noyse of Canon. For the vtilitie of our *English* Children, but especially beginning to studie the *Latine* tongue, who reading this pleasant fight in their owne tongue, might learne by way of mirth and merrie pastime, the principall points of the *Grammar*. Not to hold thee longer in that to which all this but introduceth; If the Booke please thee, it will bee obuius, in *Pauls Church-yard* and else where; the Stationers may haue thy money, but thou shalt haue the profit, an I in the intimation left, *Thine I. S.*

(**)



THE



T H E
G R A M M A R
W A R R E.



Here is none so simple (as I thinke,) that doubteth the soyle of *Grammar* to bee the sayrest and happiest of all the renowned parts and Prouinces of the World, as well for the pleasantnesse of the place wherein it is situate, being in good and wholesome ayre, and abundant in all fruits and other good things, without which this mortall life cannot easily be sustained: As also for that shee hath alwayes, and euer, beene the Nurse and bringer vp of all people of renowne. For euermas in this age, euensolong time heretofore, the custome and manner was

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in this land and countrie (except among the rude & barbarous Nations) where any were espied of prompt and ready nature, or hopefully inclined, they were sent thither to bee taught and instructed, whereby they might attayne the most holy and learned Sciences : For by this onely way and passage is the entry and access to the highest Countries, and Noble houses of *Dialectica*, that is Logike, *Philosophie*, that is learned Wisedome, and *Theologie*, that is the most high and excellent knowledge in Diuinitie. Insomuch that vnlesse they enter thorow the Prouince of *Grammar*, no soule were able to attaine to the worthy secrets of the other Prouinces. And albeit that the same regions abound in all pleasure, yet notwithstanding they are so enuironed about with high Mountaines, and such sharpe Rocks, right difficult and hard to bee got vp vpon, that hardly without a good guide, any may euer attaine to the plaine and pleasant path of them. And therefore because mankind should not bee restrained from so necessary a benefit, the good and laudable custome euer was, and yet resteth to the Kings of the said land, to send abroad
through

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through euery part of the vniuersal world, some of their expert Knights and worthy Captaines of old bands properly called *Pedagoges*, Schoole-masters, that they might ayde others, and surely conduct them of tender age to the Princely palls of the sayd Kings, (for the mightie, and such as now draw toward age, hardly suffer to bee taught of any,) to the end that the youth there being taught in the Sciences of the *Greeke* and *Latine* tongue, might the easier, and more lightly ascend and goe ouer the foresaid countries. There haue all learned *Greekes* and *Latins* made their apprenticeshippe, who by their worthy writings, or by the acte of others, are immortalized with renowned fame. Being there thus well taught and learned, they haue afterward so flourishingly liued through the high praise of their illustrious and splendant actes, that liuing, they were vnto all men in their time setters forth of vertuous examples, and after they were dead (yet as aliue) shewed to those that suruiued them, as it were by pointing with the finger, the right path and ready way to attaine honourable life, and immortal fame. But although that this land

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of Grammar bee none other but indivisible and without partition, yet nevertheless there are two mighty Kings, that there raigne and governe, that is to say, the *Verbe* and the *Noune*. The *Verbe* hath to name *Amor*, and the *Noune* *Poeta*, who a very long time raigned together in such concord and quietnesse, that to forme *Oration* perfect (wherein the beautie of them both, the highest place of the one, and the chiefeest Teate of the other dependeth) no dissention, displeasure or contention was euer heard betweene them; For in all their territorie there grew nothing more esteemed, more worthie, or more sound, then *Oration*, which being beautified with the most colours of sundry flowers, and decked with the most faire and fine figures, and most sweete and perfumed Buds of set Roses, was of such singular comelinesse and authoritie, that shee not onely drew vnto her mankind, (when the same is right and aptly applied) but may also withdraw any of the Gods which way shee will winde them. By reason whereof *Euripides* saith
That which force could not gaine,
That faire speech did soone attaine.
Pyrrhus

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Pyrrhus also vsed sometime to say that *Cyneas* did win more Townes with his tongue and comelie speech, then hee with his Warres. These two Kings then being in such concord, as all the affaires of *Grammar* were in good appearance and better estate, it happened that for a small thing, dissention sprang betweene them, whereby vpon a very sudaine, all was bewrapped in vprere and martiall displeasures: For what harme is that, that Wine and insatiate eating cause not? Thus that so great amitie and vnion betweene these two Princes was so ouerthrowne at one onely banquet, wherein they were both drunken; and ebrieticet them in so great enmities one against another, that either of them, pricked forward with ambitious desire of regiment (as wild Bulls stung of gadde flies) almost vtterly ouerturned their owne realmes, and the noble Empire of *Grammar*.

But now let vs shew how their debate happened, to the end that euery one may know, that there is no band or knot of amity so strong that desire of superiority may not breake, euery man louing rather to bee serued, then to serue other.

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As these two Kings on a time were at a banquet, in the midst of the hot Summer, neere to a pleasant and cleere spring, hauing the water bancke on the one side, and the other side most pleasant, and singularly shaddowed with the branches of Greene Willowes, and high Plane trees, after they had sufficiently banquetted, being warmed with Wine, and lightened with drinking, a question arose betweene them, whether of them two were greatest in authoritie, and of most importance to performe *Oration*? Then the *Verbe* minding to hold the worthiest place, was sharply withstood of the *Noun*, affirming, that without him, *Oration* and speech might not bee, and that through him altogether, the same is vnderstood and of better grace: And what dost thou (said hee) without mee in *Oration*? If I withhold me a part neuer so little, the hearers vnderstand thee no more then one were dumbe and spake not. Gather a while a small part of speech without mee, and doe that the hearers may vnderstand that which thou speakest. Doubtlesse, if I bee not there for an Interpreter, none may so much as guesse the least thing of thy

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thy meaning. Moreover thou shouldest note, that in so much as I am elder then thou, so much more am I approoued wor-thiest. Who is hee that knoweth not the *Noune*, before the *Verbe*? Or who is hee that is ignorant, how the beginning of the *Noune* is more ancient then the *Verbe*? It is infallible, that God made all things, who if hee made all, then hee made also the *Verbe*. Now God is a *Noune* and not a *Verbe*, wherefore now of consequence, by the *Noune* were all things made, yea, *Oration* it selfe was made of God, and so of the *Noune*. As for thee, O thou *Verbe* (that art so proud) thou hast thy calling of mee: Hast thou neuer read, that among the Sonnes of Women, is not a greater then *Iohn Baptist*? This is Gods sentence, it is not lawfull to goe against it. Wherefore if none be greater then *Iohn*, and *Iohn* being a *Noune*; it is apparent to bee seene, that there is not, neither may any thing else bee greater then the *Noune*. I could alledge to this matter fixe hundred places, whereby it is proued clearer then the day, that as in worthinesse and antiquitie, even so in authoritie and chiefe place the *Noune* is preferred before the

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Verbe.

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Verbe. All which things I set and leaue apart, to the end that men thinke me not to proceede of the *Verbe*, more through much babling, then of iust cause. O *Poeta* (answered the *Verbe*) I marvelled before now, why that Diuine *Plato* had expulſed thee out of his common Weale: But now knowing how shameleſſe and light thou art ſo to intermixe the holy Scripture among thy follies: I know well that the learned and wiſe *Plato* iudged rightly of thee. For had not hee exiled thee with many other, forth of the Republike that hee ordained, thou haddeſt by thy falſe ceremonies, fearful Gods, and other things, corrupted the ciuill manners of his citizens. For what pernitiouſ thing durſt not thy great pride and arrogancie, enterprize and attempte? Yea ſeeing that by the deuſed deceipts, and falſe writted witneſſes wreſted by force from holy Scripture, thou laboureſt to caſt me down from the dignitie of the chiefeſt place, which I haue long time in this land poſſeſſed. But certainly, for that it ſhall not ſeeme to thee, that thou alone art learned, I will eaſily alledge more manifeſt and plaine teſtimonies of the ſame
holy

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holy Scripture, that maintaine mine authoritie. I will set here foremost the very beginning of that Evangelicall Scripture, where it is thus said: *In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and God was the word.* Open thine eares now, wherefore hidest thou thy face so? God (said hee) *was the Word*, and moreouer, *all things are made by him: And without him nothing was made.* It is not therefore the Noun that made all things, but the Verbe. Againe, God was a Verbe, and not a Noun. Moreover, by the Word the Heavens were made firme and sure, and all their powers beautified with flowres. So What wilt thou now say? There is no meane to defend thee by holy allegations, but thou mayst perceiue them to make for mee, and not for thee. But let vs bend to those points that appliest tend to our cause. Tell mee I pray thee, whence cometh to thee this folly and madnes? And whence hast thou so suddenly taken such stomacke and hart of grace, that thou darest vsurpe vpon thee the worthiest place in *Orations*. Knowest thou not that all comelinesse, beautie and sweetnesse cometh of mee alone? And

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that the *Noune* is alwayes ruled of the *Verbe*, and not that the *Verbe* is ruled of the *Noune*. The comely featnesse of the *Verbe* is that, that beautifieth and enricheth *Oration*: And if I gouerne thee not therein, thou shalt bee halfe handed, and of no force. Knowest thou how to make a construction, wherein forthwith the chiefe place is not given mee? Behold all men know, that I onely that hold the seigniorie over the *Verbes*, can without the ayd of any other make perfect *Oration*. Wherefore then speakest thou so impudently? And (as *Horace* saith) why throwest thou so thy proud and disdainfull sixecornered words? Who art thou? What art thou? Of what force? Or how great? Not of such authoritie as thou boastest off; I am sure, that so goest puffed and swollen, that it is marvell thou burstest not in the midst, I am (thou wilt say the King of the *Nounes*: But what is thy name? Thou wilt answer *Poeta*. And what is *Poeta* other then a prattler, a seller of gaudes, a deuiser of fables, a master of mischief, a brabler, a Lyar, a Drunkard, and a foolish dolte, that coloureth that which is trueth, and putteth forth

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foorth falshood, and such a one as by
pratling fillest and perturbest all the
World?

Which also by thy char vsurpest so
much authoritie among the common and
simple sort, that thou darest strue for
the dignitie against the renowned flocke
of the *Verbes*. Foolishly doe those fathers
that giue thee their children to bee taught
of for what is in thee whereby that youth
may bee encited to grace and vertuous
encouragement, but the Stews of the a-
dulterous *Iupiter*, the iealousie of *Iuno*,
and the Whooredome of *Venus*, and of
the Ruffian *Mars*, and such goodly de-
uices imrgined of thine owne brayne, that
hauing drunke a little more then well,
thou, as filled with a diuine ghost, and
ouerladen with wine, mad like or deu-
lishly, darest in a Poeticall furie mixe
heauen with earth, and earth with hea-
uen.

At these words, *Poeta* the King, all
fired in ire, not able to suffer the shame
nor the iniury that was sayd to him, an-
swered thus: O thou most mischieuous
head of man, darest thou speake so bold-
ly such contentious things of vs? And

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there withall caught a Cupp in his hand, which had violently hit him on the face, had not one of the standers by (holding him by the arme) turned the stroake aside. It is not to bee doubted now, that in the rage wherein both partyes were then, but that words were no blowes: But certainly of the elder sort and wisest came ypon the same, and they beare away the sayd Kings all drunken into their Pallaces: And on the morrow after that the friends of the partyes were assembled, there was great enquirie, and disputation of the contention happened the day before. Then of the part of the *Nounes* was sharply blamed, the open throat and vnseemely talke of the King of *Verbes*, and the most part of the *Nounes*, especially the younger of them maruellously muttered, saying that the tongue of King *Admo* ought to bee tamed, and to give him to vnderstand, that the mighty maiestie of the *Nounes* was neuer subiect to such reproch and contumelie.

But although the elders that were then there present, especially *Terence*, admonished them that nothing might bee vnadvisedly done, but that it was requisite rather

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rather first to take counsell then weapon,
in that point following the wiser sort: yet
notwithstanding all the *Nomines* with
their King, were so fleshed to fight, that
it was forthwith fully determined and
accorded to offer battell to the *Verbes*:
And thereupon was sent forth a Trumpet
to the King *Amo*, assuredly to proclaim
Warre against him. On the *Verbal* part
was no wiser counsell held, for when all
their Nobilitie were come together, there
was nothing else treated of, among them,
then to defend the dignitie of the *Verbes*,
in the land of *Gramman*, and to depreesse
and throw down the pride of the *Nomines*.
And behold, hereupon came the Herald
of the King *Poeta*, who diligently declared
the charge of his errand. They answered,
that with good will they receiued
the defiance, and from thence forward all
their mindes were bent wholly toward
martiall affaires. Afterward the King of
Verbes, sent Trumpets and messengers to
all Nations and lands that were vnder
his seignorie, commanding that all such
as were able to beare weapon, should bee
found ready in good order at the day as-
signed.

First

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First before all other, came *Quando*, the Duke of *Aduerbes*, with sixe of his Captaines, *Vbi Quo, Vnde? Qua? Quorsum?* and *Quosque? Quorsum* and *Quosque* were companied with their bandes, and vnder the first Ensigne were these renowned Champions. *Hic, Illic Isthic, Intrin, Foris, Ibi, Ibidem, Sicubi, Alicubi, Alrai, Alibi vsquam*, and *Nusquam*. Vnder the second, *Huc, Illuc, Istuc, Intro, Foras, Alio, Nequo; Aliquo, Siquo, Illo, Eo, and Eodem*. Vnder the third, *Hac, Illac, Istac, Alia, Nequa, Illa, and Eadem*. Vnder the fourth, *Horsum, Illorsum, Istorsum, Introrsum, Exorsum, Dextrorsum, Sinistrorsum, Aliorsum, Aliquorsum, and Dorsum*.

Vnder the fift, *Hactenus, Hucusque, Eousque, Vsquemodo, and Vsque nunc*. To the sixt band the Captaine himselfe beare the Ensigne, marching in the midst of his men, so that two of the said bandes were in the Van, and the other three in the Rere.

Many other *Aduerbes* serued for fore-runners, and these discouered the wayes and serued for Partisans, the rest couered the wings and kept that the bandes marched

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ched not out of array. The names of them are, *Peregre*, *Pone*, *Super*, *Supra*, *Inter*, *Infra*, *Extra*, *Citra*, and *Ultra*, with many other. After them came other *Adverbs*, great of quality, quantity, and number, among whom were those hideous swearing *Adverbs*, as *Aedipol*, *Enimvero*, *Ecastor*, *Medius fidius*, and *profecto*. Also the calling *Adverbs*, as *Hem*, &c. The answerers, as *Hem*. The laughers, as *Ha*, *Ha*, *He*. The denying *Adverbs*, *Minime* and *Nequaquam*: which *Nequaquam* albeit hee were valliant, and greatly trained vp in the warres, was yet withstandinge the most vntrue and deceitfullest of them all, and would never say truth, but through constraint of danger.

Now these *Adverbs* were armed with three kinds of Armor; for they had kinde for a Buckler, *Signification* for an Head-pice, and *Figure* for a Sword. Many other *Adverbs* came to the aide of their King: as *Indicatives*, *Frequentatives*, *Meditatives*, *Deminitives* and *Denominatives*, with their bands, which were not to bee contemned. *Anomales* (being *Verbes* out of rule, that beare great sway and

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and lordshippe in the borders of *Grammer*) were not last and hindmost: doubtlesse worthy men of *Warre*, but yet not able to hold their array, they are called, *Suer*, *Voto*, *Fero*, and *Edo*, By reason whereof it was permitted them to pitch their Tents in any part of the Campe where they would, least they might raise vprore among the Souldiers.

The nation of the Verbes *Defectives* came also thither very braue, & in goodly order, *Memini*, *Novi*, *Capi* and *Odi*: Also *Valde*, *Saluo*, *Aio*, *Inquit*, *Faxo*, and *Cedo*, being all armed point deuice ready to ioyne battayle. After them followed all the Verbes *Actiues*, clothed in bosome and brauerie, and also the *Neuters* with the *Deponents*, *Commons*, and *Impersonals*: All of them in sundry fowrms and strange languages, and were armed with *Genders*, *Tences*, *Moodes*, *Kindes*, *Persons*, and *Numbers*.

The King *Amo*, after hee had thus assembled his hoste, pitched his campe in the wild plaines of *Coniunctions*, in a place called *Copula*, and encamped his host there, neere the riuer of *Disiunctiues* called *Siner*, and deuided his Hoste into foure

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four *conjugations*, giuing to euery of them a meete place (except to certaine familiar *Verbes*, who were encharged to beare the Baggage of the *Infinities*) Their names are, *Incipit*, *Desinit*, *Debet*, *Vult*, *Potest*, *Iubet*, *Audet*, *Nititur*, *Tentat*, and *Dignatur*, with such like : This office was assigned them, for that they were willing thereto, and had sturdy strength and abilitie. Last of all came certaine *Verbes* extract from *high place*, and of great dignitie, as *Pluit*, *Ningit*, *Fulgurat*, *Tonat*, *Emminat*, and *Adnesperacit*; bringing with them certaine bands of their most worthy Champions : But the *Gerundes*, with the *Supines*, forsaking the *Nounes*, came and yeelded to the *Verbes*.

When *Poeta* King of *Nounes* heard the great preparation of his aduersarie, fearing to bee surprised with some sudaine alarm, if hee abode the fury and force of his enemies without preparation to defend him, commanded all the subiects of his Realme that in the speediest manner they might, they should make themselues ready to be in the field armed, and so aptly equipped, as in best wise were possible for them. Then to the ayde of the King of *Nounes*,

First

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First came the Dukes of the *Pronounes*, as the nearest kinsmen, who for the most part were oftentimes Princes, *Ego*, *Tu*, *Tui*, being of the Blood royall, and of the stocke of the *Arsacides*, with whom were, *Mens*, *Tuus*, *Noster*, and *Vester*, *Nostras* and *Vestras*, *Ille*, *Ipse*, *Iste*, *Hic*, and *Hac*. All the *Pronounes* were parted in many fourmes, and vnder sundry Ensignes.

Some were *Primitives*, other *Deriuatives*, some *Possessives*, and some *Gentiles*. After them came the right worthy *Articles*, who had a long time haunted the Warres, of which the first was, *Hic*, *Hac*, *Hoc*, The second, *Hic*, & *Hac*: The third, *Hic* & *Hac* & *Hoc*, armed with *Genders*, *Numbers*, *Figures*, *Persons*, and *Cases*. After them came the grand Captaines of *Interrogatives*, *Infinitives*, & *Relatives*, *Quia*, *qui*, *qua*, *quod vel quid*: and these ioyned to the hoste. These were the generall referenders of all the land of the King of *Nounes*, with whom were all the *Relatives*, and *Demonstratives* deuided into two bandes; that is to witt, in *Identity*, and *Diuersitie*: In the first were *Is*, *Suus*, *Ipse*, *Ille*, *Idem*. In the second, *Ceter*, *Alius*, *Reliquus* and *Alter*. The Prince

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of the *accidentall relatives* was *Qualis*, vnder whom fought *Quartus*, *quot*, *quotu-plex*, *quatenus*, *quotenus*, *quotifarium*, *cu-ias* and *eugena*; the queene of the *Prepo-sitions* called *Ad*, came thither also with *Ab*, and *In*, the husbands of *Nounes Casu-als*, and they brought with them three *Ensignes* of worthy *Amazones*; Vnder the first were *A*, *abs*, *cum*, *coram*, *clam*, *de*, *e* *ex*, *pro*, *pra*, *palam*, *sine*, *absque*, *tenuis*, which serued to the *Ablatiue Cases*, Vn-der the second were *Ad*, *apud*, *ante*, *aduer-sum*, *aduersus*, *cis*, *citra*, *circum*, *circa*, *con-tra*, *erga*, *extra*, *inter*, *intra*, *infra*, *iuxta*, *ob*, *pone*, *per*, *propter*, *prope*, *secundum*, *post*, *trans*, *ultra*, *prater*, *supra*, *circiter*, *vsque* *secus*, & *penes*, all seruing to the *Accusa-tiue cases*: But *In*, *sub*, *supra*, and *subter*, serued to both *Cases*, to the *Abla-tiues*, as well as to the *Accusatiues*. Vnder the third were, *Di*, *dis*, *re*, *se an*, *con*, whose office was to puruey potation for the Souldiers, for it was then Lent. Who albeit they were by composition inseper-able, least they should at any time bee voyd of that was enioyned them, were yet inconstant, that sundry times they claue to the *Nounes*, and sometime to the
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Verbes, and therefore they were accounted by the common rogues of the campe.

Now the *Nounes* thus deuided by bandes, marched in goodly array, that is to weete, the *Substantiues*, likewise the *Adiectiues*, *Nounes proper*, *Appellatiues*, and *Participles*: After whom were the braue and rich *Comparatiues*, *Superlatiues*, *Possessiues*, *Patronymiques*, *Gentiles*, (which were noble) *Numerals*, and *Multiplying*, which gouerned the outward borders. Euery of them were deuided by five *Declinations*, to weete, by the *first*, the *second*, the *third*, the *fourth* and *fift*, and they were all armed with *Kinds*, *Genders*, *Numbers*, *Figures*, and *Cases*. All the said bands reduced in one, *Poeta* the King of the *Nounes* carried his hoste into the same playne of *Coniunctions*, and pitched his campe on the other side of the said riuer *Sine*: So that betweene both the hostes was nothing but the Riuer: By reason whereof, sundry times there happened sharpe skirmishes, betweene those that went there to the water, notwithstanding yet without open battell, for that had both the Kings forbidden, because all needfull necessities for the Warres, were

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not yet very ready.

Now either of these Kings conueied to induce to his part the *Participle*; a man doubtlesse of very great authoritie throw all the land of *Grammar*, yea, in puissance and dignitie, altogether next and neereft the King: Who without doubt was able also to cause victory to whether side hee would wind him. By reason of this, as well the *Verbe* as the *Noune*, left nothing vnassayed, either of them, hoping to haue him on their side: Poeta the King of *Nounes* putting forth foremost, wrote to him in this manner: I doubt not (O my brother) but that thou knowest with what pride and puffed stomacke Amo the King of the *Verbes* is risen against mee, and against the dignitie of *Nounes*, and by what law I minde to occupie the chiefest seates to construe Oration: for which thing, seeing that the same doth so much moue and displease mee; I am forced to take armes, and set Souldiers in the field, that his pride being beaten downe, wee may keepe our seignorie in his right, vncorrupted. And sithen thou knowest how much thou art bounden to the nation of the *Nounes*, and what great benefit thou hast receined of us,

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as Genders and Cases, Numbers, and Figures: Thou shalt therefore doe a worke worthy of thy faithfulnessse and friendship, with thy men of warre and thy Souldiers, thou come to ioyne with vs to defend our common Titles, our common riches, and common hope. For if the dignitie and lordship of Nounes bee destroyed, thinke not thou to find any sure place in all the land of Grammar, And so farewell: Beseeching thee to set forward thy comming in the speediest wise thou mayest.

On the other side, Amo the King of Verbes, wrote to the said Participle in this wise: I know very well (O deare brother) how thou art by our enemies very instantly solicited to bee on their part, to warre against vs: And albeit that wee haue hope, that by thy singular wisdom thou wilt not doe any thing so rash or vnadvisedly, yet neuerthelesse it seemtth good vnto vs, to admonish and aduertise thee, that thou consider in thy selfe what commodities thou hast receiued of vs, and what increase of dignitie the Verbes haue made thee, in making thee partaker of their Tenses and Significations, Numbers, and Figures. And if thou hast any small benefit of the Nounes, those that thou receivest

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of us are much more, yea, and also greater. Thou shalt therefore doe best if thou repayre our happy folde, not alone to keepe and defend us, and the lordship of the Verbes, but also thou thy selfe, and thine. For thus thinke with thy selfe, that if I haue the worst, mine enemies will not withhold them from running against thy lordship, and turne thy victorious armes against thee: That they all alone may with their mad will runne in and spoile all the land of Grammar. Farewell.

The Participle after that hee had read the said letters of the two Kings, thought now of the one, then of the other, and had sundry thoughts in his head, considering with himselfe that he could not part with neither of them, without great and evident losse of his owne goods. Contrarily if hee should seeme to minister, hee might not only enjoy the fauour of them both, but also that he rather wished to see them lowe brought thorough the hazard of the warres, that they being destroyed, he might afterwards alone without resistance possesse the said land of Grammer: and therefore thought good to dissemble, feeding them with faire words, vnill hee knew who should haue the better: therefore

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fore he wrote to them in this manner.

I haue most puissant Kings, receiued your letters, and I haue read them with great sorrow and trouble of minde, knowing that betwene two such Princes so knit, is fallen such discord, that you cannot withhold you from ouerthrowing thorough cruell warre your owne lordships, and that renowned Empire. But wherewith are you vexed? Of what harme holdeth you? And whence cometh this madnesse? I beseech you consider a little whither you goe. How will our common enemies (those beast-like citizens of Ignorance, and that slouen-like people of Barbarie) reioyce, understanding the strength of two such Princes to bee so wasted through their owne contentions quarrelling? I admonish you by the high Gods above and beneath, that yee would withhold you, and forbear such deadly, mortall, and abominable battells, leaue that through damnable desire of superiority you hempe in uproares & flanders the goodliest Prauince of all the world. But if destiny will haue it so, & that you be so fully purposed to debate your quarrell by the sword, I purpose to take part with neither of you, seeing my fondship dependeth in part of the Verbe and in part of the Noun.

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And for that I am greatly bound to you both, with what I can I will ayde you both with Victualls, Munitions, and other necessaries: But as touching facts of armes, I will withholde mee, and I will cause my Souldiers to bee assembled in armes, to keepe in at home, that through incourses no iniury bee done by any, on the frontiers of mine owne land: Fare yee well.

And albeit that he had thus written to them, this subuill and wylie Fox neuertheless, through all possible meanes hee might, maintained the quarrell, and by his privy letters incited the mindes of both nations eagerly to itch against othe, hoping thereby (as I haue said) that hee should attaine to the seigniorie of the whole Grammar after their totall destruction. Then hauing assigned a day for his subiects to bee assembled in, was in a most trim and braue Company. First the Terminats in *Ans, ens, dus, rus, tus, sus, nus*, were there with the Nounes verball in *Tox, trix*, and such like, which were neighbours of the Verbes and Nounes, and ioyned with the Participles. Likewise the Gerundes and Supines, to auoid these ciuill warres, withdrew them also from

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the *Verbes*, and fled to the *Participles*. These things thus appointed, the *Participle* sent great gifts to both sides, to bee always and still in their fauor: and first he sent to the *Verbe* these vndernamed *Newer Passiues*, to weete, *Gaudeo*, *soleo*, *audeo*, *fio*, *prandeo*, *Cæno*, *iuro*, *trumbo*, *placeo*, *nu-
bo*, *careo*, *mæreo*, *poto*, *taceo*, and *quiesco*. To the King of *Nounes* hee gaue the ending in *Tor* and *rix*. Hee sent also for wages to the hoste of *Verbes* an hundred Waggones of *Preter Tences*, of *Present* and *Future Tences*. Item, a thousand Camels laden with *Figures*, *Simples*, *Composites*, and *Decomposites*: And to the *Noune*, he sent by the river *Siue*, ten shippes laden with *Nominatiue* and *Genitiue Cases*, with as many *Singular* and *Plurall Numbers*, and a great number of other, *Masculine Genders*, *Feminines*, *Neuters*, *Commons* and all. This done, hee held him in his countrey with his men of warre, awayting to whether side fortune would turne her. In the meane while, these two warre-like Kings hauing very well made prouision of all things necessary to giue battell, awaited nothing else then some fit occasion to commende the Warre. But it chanced

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ed that two of the worthiest townes of Grammar, (to weete) *A*, and *V*, were taken v^r appointed by the King of *Verbes*, albeit that then all townes were indifferently subiect, and payed equall tribute to both the said kings, as much to the one, as to the other, being moreover, in nothing more in seruice to the one King, then to the other.

When *Poeta* the king heard this, hee tooke by the like policie three other Towns, *E*, *I*, *O*: The other hearing this, kept them to their strongest watch, and keeping their libertie, were common to both parts, whose names are, *B*, *C*, *D*, *E*, *G*, *L*, *M*, *N*, *P*, *Q*, *R*, *S*, *T*, *X*, *Z*, and of them doubtlesse cometh all the force of Grammar. To either of the Kings were given two *Diphthongs* to bee their trumpets, for they were taught by sound of trumpet, to moue the spirit of all the Souldiers for to fight, *a*, and *æ*, serued to the King of *Nounes*: *Au*, and *Eu*, to the *Verbes*. Beside this, certaine ieastring, or ribbing Women followed both the hosts, that moued the mindes of the Souldiers in sundry affections: For some wept and bewailed the slaughter that should bee

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among them of *Grammar*, yea, and that they felt the same neere them already, *Oh, ah, he, heu, and hei*: Other were displeased, and reprov'd the contention of these Kings, as *Vah, va, and atar*. Other wondered at such dissention fallen betwene so great friends, as *Papa, vab* and *vah*: Other as fooles incited and encouraged the Souldiers to fight, as *Ei* and *Euax*. Moreover all the men of Warre and Souldiers being well appointed, and ready to enter into the battell, it seemed good to the King of *Verbes* that on his part gladly with all his heart, hee would withdraw to commence civill Warres. And to cloake his doing in, or with some honest manner, wrote a letter to the king of *Nounes*, in this tenor:

O Poeta, thou hast well understood what appointment and ready strength I have come downe to shew my selfe in the field, to give the battell: And againe thou mayest know that there are not in thee sufficient forces able to abide, and withstand the violence rushing in of the legions of my men of Warre. Therefore thou shalt doe wisely, if in leaue mee in my estate, thou withdraw unto thy territories.

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But if thou bee so senselesse, that it must bee had by the edge of the sword, then know thou that three dayes hence, I will bee ready with mine hoste in the plaine field to fight, there to receive thee.

When the Trumpets *Au* and *Eu* had giuen their letters to the king of *Nounes*; hee answered them according to his Councell, in this wise :

O *Amo*, thou ever hast too many words, but it is now no time to amase the eares of the hearers with thy much babling : Thou boastest thy valiant host, & thy fearefull prepared ordinance, as if on our side wee had none but *Dwarfes* and *Grashoppers*. Thy possession hath ever beene very little in *Oration* : But yet thy folly leadeth thee thither, from whence thou mayest not flie, untill with that part of *Lordship* (by thee wrongfully wonne, worse gouerned, and naughtily retained) thou bee by iust warre chased out. And for that thou shalt know how little, not I onely, but mine, doe weaye thee, and how smally wee feare thy threatenings; our *Heraldes* *a* and *ce* shall shew thee, their bare buttockes if thou wilt, Farewell, such as I wish thee : Adew to the rest all for ever and aye.

By these letters the hearts of them poysoned

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soned one against another, did all awaite with fiery stomacks the last assigned day of battell. In the meane while, by occasion of such troubleous time, there arose (as commonly doth in such businesse) licence of most mischieuous deeds, and there went forth a company of priuie pilferers, through the whole Prouince of *Grammar*, seeking their prey, and especially in Wooddie places, and from the hills espied the passengers, and spoiled the Victuallers that went to the Campe. Whereby great dearth and scarcitie of Victualls daily encreased in both the hostes. By reason whereof, certaine worthy Captaines, with sufficient number of Souldiers were by the consent and decree of both Kings, sent out to slay the robbers, or else to driue them farre out of the land of *Grammar*. They being come thither, the Souldiers did inclose a very thicke wood, where they had vnderstood that there were a great number hidden: So they beset them, that one escaped not without taken. Among whom was a certain fellow called *Catholicon* that draue a great Ass laden with *Greeke & Latine* words bound vp together, and carried them into *Italy*.

Item

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Item, an old *Dunse* called *Ignoramus*, with a young yonker surnamed *Dulman* which also with a great one-eyed Mule, draue a Waggon laden with false and broaken *Rules*, and fowle *Fourmes*, not onely of *ould Phrases*, but also of *Latine termes*, wherewith hee hoped to bee enriched in the burroughes and townes, selling them as pretious things set in glasse, to make latine of glasse, which might haue day scene through it. Moreover this yonker *Dulman* was found puffed full of false pieces of money, and counterfeit coyne, being base bullion, which hee caused to bee taken for good, being of an vntrue stampe which hee had forged, and of the said money hee had filled all the land of *Grammar*. Likewise there was taken a great and greasie lasie *Jordane*, that made himselfe bee called *Grecismus*, that had made leane all the *Vi Stuallers* that went to the campe, to stusse a great, foule, rancke, stinking, and rotten calues panch with. There was also taken one *Pylades*, that had robbed all the wayes hee went in, and bodily punished as they had merited, some quartered and cut in pieces, some burnt in the fire, other

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cast into the dongcons of perpetuall and stinking prisons. He that tooke and punished *Grecismus*, was a right worthy Capitaine called *Toussan* or *Tusan*: The robberie of *Pylades* was discovered and debarr'd by a noble capitaine, very well acquainted in the Warres, which was called *Iohn of Cuvela*, that so swelled that hee was in perill of the dropsie, but one gaue him a short glister, that did bring him in slender forme, and more leane & easie to be borne then he was. All the rest of his robberous rabble were destroyed, slaine and buried in a great and darke dungeon. *Catholicon* that among them was called the great, was brought to the campe with his Assc, who confessed on the racke (albeit it were a thing manifest) that he had stolen all these words in the land of *Grammar*: Then when hee was asked ought in *Greeke*, hee answered that hee vnderstood not the *Greeke*, and of the *Latine* but a very little. Then said the Iudges, wherefore carriest thou with thee *Greeke* words, seeing that thou vnderstandest not? Then hee answered: there is so great ignorance of learning with vs (saith hee) that albeit I speak grossely, yet can I ea-

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I easily make them belecue that I am through lined in euery corner with all the eloquence of *Attica*. All they which were there, hearing this, fell in a great laughter, and said: By Saint *George*, seeing that thou hast such hearers as thou hast, that which wee know not the due owners of, thou shalt carry with safe conduct to thy people and nation: But that which wee shall know to belong to any, that wee thinke good to bee rendered to the due owners. Then after they had made diligent search, all the *Greeke* words almost were giuen *Isydore*, whose they were, and the remnant of the *Latines*; to which businesse was appointed the master of the Trench-men, called *Calapine*, with the courteous Captaine, *Anthonye* of *Nebrisse*. The intermixed, rotten, and seeret hidden words were giuen him, and so they permitted him to goe his way with his Asses lighter laden then before: Neuertheless they forbade him at any time euer after, to bee so hardy as to call himselfe a *Grammarians*, except among the rude and barbarous people. In these businesse, one *Priscian*, a very renowned man, and of great honour in the land of *Grammer*, for

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that hee could not suffer the said land to runne into totall ruine through ciuill war and contention, hasted toward the campe in post to make an agreement, and being taken, was spoiled and fore beaten of the felonish fellowship of *Catholicon*, and was so wounded on the head, that there was no salue able to heale him. Shortly after, among these fellowes was taken one, who falsely and shamefull said that hee was an *Historiographer*, and had gathered together a great bundell of leasting foolish gaudes in a great volume, called *Supplementum Chronicharum*, who forced the-
row question, confessed that all they were stollen things: And so hee was exiled for euer into the land of *Ignorance*. As these things were doing, certaine of the *Verbes anomales*, as *Sum*, *volo*, *fero*, with three companies of their hand-maides, made an assault and tooke away a prisoner of the captaines of the *Nounes* named *Cater*, which was of the race of *Relatines*, and they tooke him hidden with his fellowes in an ambush, in what caue I know not, neere to the by-pathway of the *Coniunctions*, *Quod* and *Quam*, and him they slew, with all his *Singulars*. His *Plurals* seeing the

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the danger they were in, made a vow to *Iupiter*, to sacrifice him the remnant of their goods, and so they escaped whole and sound miraculously. When tidings hereof were told to King *Poeta*, hee was maruailously moued, and it greatly greeued him to loose such a Captaine: For this *Cater* was very stout and full of stomacke euen to the vttermoſt, and in feates of warre hee had no peere.

The king of *Nounes* therefore feeling himſelfe greatly endamaged with the loſſe of *Cater* and his *Singulars*, diligently awaited occaſion, whereby hee might render double the like to his enemies. But fortune, who can in all things doe very much, and chiefly in warre, gaue him ſhortly after the way to reuenge him of the wrong. For in thoſe dayes many legions of *Verbes* of no ſmall authoritie were taken priſoners by certain light horſmen of the *Nounes*. Among whom was *Dice*, *face*, *fore*, and *duce* of the bande of the *Imperatines* and commanders. From whom through great ignomie was cut away by the Kings commandement, the hinder ſkirts of their garments, ſo that they ſhewed their buttocks, and ſo ſent

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them

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them away againe, so that euer since they were called onely *Dic, duc, fac* and *fer*. Afterward hee commanded that the prisoners should bee slaine, namely *Fuo, specio, leo* and *pleo*, whose goods were by the king of *Verbes* giuen to their lawfull children, descending of them in line, as *Fui, fueram, fuisssem, fuisse*, and *futurus*: And the children of *specio*, who were a great number, as *Aspicio, conspicio*, and such like: And also to them of *Leo*, and *pleo*, as *Doleo, impleo, compleo, suppleo, repleo, expleo, opteo*. At the very same season was bewrayed a great treason to the hosts of the *Verbes*, how certaine horrible hooresons of the stocke of *Preterperfectes*, being souldiers, to cloake their treason, and not to bee knowne, were disguised after the manner of the *Grookes*, though they were of the *Latine* tongue, and beeing taken, had two heads. These had conspired and laid waite for the king of *Verbes*: but being taken and conuict of the fact, were declared traytours, and condemned of trespassse against the King: They were called *Momordi, cecidi, cucurri, pependi, sponsondi, pepigi, didici, poposci, tentuli, cecimi, peperci, curudi, pepuli, fefelli, meminini,*

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mini, pugugi, and tetigi, from whom was cut off one head at that present: So that whereas they were before time called, *Momordeo, cecido, cucurro*, they bee now called, *Mordeo, cedo, curro*, and so of the rest. From *Tetuli* were cut off both heads, as well of the *Preter*, as of the *Presentence*: Albeit that *Terrence* through pitie thought to simon the same againe of the *Preterence* with *Baulme*, but it held not. Now as the time of fighting drew neere, the said kings set vp in the highest place of their hoste, a red cloake, to aduertise the Souldiers that they should shortly ioyne together in fight, that they might prepare and propose themselves thereto, taking their repast, and whetting their weapons, might make their munitions ready, with all other things pertaining to such affaires. In the morning, after the Souldiers had dined on both sides without any noyse making, the whole hoste assembled to the said place. Then when they had all ranged in battell aray with displayed ancients, the said Kings besought and required their souldiers earnestly to behaue themselves well and worthily: But it was no neede, seeing that they

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they of themselves were already fired enough. For all as mad-men shooke their Pikes with so great and stout a stomacke, that they cared for nothing but to strike, and awaighted nought but the signe of the onset and alarme : And hereupon behold, the Trumpets blew the onset, on both sides. On the other part the earth resounded and rang againe, and in both hostes were made great shoutes and cries, the heads of both hostes made great vowes, and euery of them stomacked and cheered vp their souldiers : Then euery one did what hee could and knew to bee done, they stroake together with great handy, Broakes of Swords, brake their Pikes, that the aire rang againe of the crie of the fighters. In the aire was nothing seene but clouds of sinoake and brimstone : On both sides were great stoare wounded, and of dead corpeses plentie. O there was a goodly fight to see the *Verbes Defectiues* (among the rest), fighting against the *Nounes Heteroclitites*. These *Nounes* accompanied with their *Nominatiue Cases*, with their *Genders*, also with their *Genitiues* and *Plurall Numbers*, did fiercely lay vpon their enemies. The
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Verbes Defectives did stoutly and courageously withstand and put apart these *Nounes Heteroclites*, with their *Indicatives* accompanied with their *preter-perfect-tenses*, so that by their *Conjugations* they breake through force, the *Numbers* and *Genders* of the other.

Of these *Verbes*, there was one called *Aio*, who vsing singular hardinesse, did for a long space resist two *Nounes Heteroclites* so long, that in the end being no more able to withstand their furious forces, lost diuers of his *Persons*, *Modes*, *Tenses*, and *Numbers*, and then rested onely vnto him, *Ais*, *ait*, *aiunt*, *aiebam*, *aiebas*, *aiebat*, and *aiebant*: The rest passed thorow the sword.

The ayre was obscured and made dark with the arrowes that the *Numbers Singulars* and *Pluralls* shot. The shot of the *Figures Composite* and *Decomposite*, flew whistling so round, and rightly into the eares of euery one, that they were all as deafe. A great number were hurt by the darts of the kinde of *Primitives*, and *Deriuatives*. The Trumpets likewise that went on euery side, sounded a fearefull *Taratantara*, so that the sound thereof encouraged

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couraged the fighters maruailous full of stomacke and hardie, to beare the blowes and sturdie stripes of their enemies. And in the midst of these, troublous rayling Wómen, the *Interiections* that went about the arayes, vexed and sore troubled them all, through their mouing and fickle affections: Among whom for the most part were often heard these pitifull and dolorous cries, *Heu*, and *hei*: *oh*, *ah*, *eh*. Notwithstanding this warre was more fierce and cruell then long in fighting, and had it not beene for great abundance of raine, that through a suddaine storme and tempest which fell from the clouds, even at that present made the medly to depart and breake off, then doubtlesse had there beene an end of all the forces of *Grammar*. Such and so great was the furious rage that they had every one of them, one against another, yea vntill that point, that albeit the Trumpets sounded the retreat on both sides, and they al greatly encombred with the water, neuerthelesse could they be vnmingled and separate asunder one from another, to returne againe to their colours: The victory abroad doubtfull and vncertaine, neither was it knowne
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of any , whether had the better or the worse , for on both sides there was a maruailous many, as well of sore wounded as of slaine, not onely of common Souldiers, but also of high and chiefe Captaines. It is not possible for any to tell the great losses that were there on both sides: Notwithstanding I will endeauour to shew plainly and manifestly , and in the onliest manner I can , that which some did win or lose there (though I cannot say of euery one in particular) this will I doe, to this end, that they that come after may bee better aduised. First the part of the *Verbes Defectiues, Infir*, lost all them that were descendent from him, all his *Genders, Tenses, Moodes, Persons* and *Numbers*, that were of the fourth *Coniugation* , of *Figure Composite*, and of the *Singular number*. He himselfe escaped safe, for seeing himselfe in perill, hee made a vow, that of no kind of religion, godly, or otherwise , hee would after any more beare the liuerie : And therefore hee was at that brunt so sore affrighted, that since hee hath beene very seldome scene publikely in the land of *Grammar*. *Fore* was bereft and robbed of all his goods, except *Fores, foret, and fore*, which

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which are of the third Coniugation, *Vale*,
ane, *salue*, of the kindred and stocke of
the *Imparatiues* (lost a great many of their
fellowes) which are yet liuing, the rest
were lost. *Faxo*, of the same stocke of
Actiues, escaped only with three of his, all
the rest of his band after him were slaine,
except *faxis*, *faxit*, and *faxint*, who saued
themselues with him by flight. *Inquo*, of
the stocke of the *Nenters*, kept *Inquis*, *in-*
quit, *inquiunt*, *inquam*, *inquires*, *inquiet*, *in-*
quiescent, *inque*, and *inquam*: The rest peri-
shed in the Warres. *Inquiens* at that time
was with the *Participles*, and so escaped.
Apage, and *apagite*, when they had lost
all their fellowes, escaped alone. *Diet*, lost
also all his fellowes, except *diescit*. *Facio*
was put from his sonne *fucior*, who not-
withstanding before hee died, did consti-
tute by knightly testament an heire, *Fio*:
posco, *disco*, *metuo*, *timeo*, *renuo*, *respuo*, *com-*
pesco, *urgeo*, *linguo*, and all they of the race
of the *Actiues*, lost their *Supines*. Some
Verbes lost their *Preter-tenses* of the third
Coniugation, and in place of them they af-
ter recovered the *Preter-tenses* of the
fourth Coniugation; among whom was
Cupio, *peto*, *quaro*, *arcesso*, *facezzo*, and *fero*.
Some

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Some *Verbes*, hauing lost their *Future* in *am*, to the end that they would not hence forth wholly lose the hope that was to come, bought other *Futures* in *Bo*, at the *Fayers* of *Recanetum*, as *Eo*, *queo*, and *uēneo*: But *Horace* by his authoritie gaue to *Lenio*, *lenibo*. All *Verbes* belonging to beautie lost all their *Supines*, among whom was *Luceo*, *fulgeo*, *splendo*, *polleo*, and such like. *Fulcio* vsing a singular hardinesse escaped out of perill, and held his *sultum*: But seeing wee haue recounted and told of them that receiued losse, it is not meete to hold of no account these *Verbes*, that behauing themselves well and worthily, had both spoiles and dignities, which they receiued of their King, beside these others that they first had and enioyed, among other were eleuate and let vp in great honour, *Cano*, *curo*, *careo*, *mareo*, *nubo*, and *prandeo*, for beside their owne *Preter-tenses*, they receiued also the *Preter-tenses* of the *Passive* voice. *Redimo* was enriched in his *Five Tenses* of nature, and at that present obtained foure *Significations*, as to *deliuer*, to *leade* and *gouerne*, to *decke* and *ornate*, and to *take* to *ferme*. *Solor* wonne three *significations*, as to *bee* alone,

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long, and to comfort and exhort. *Explicat*, beside his owne sense, which is, to *explicat* and shew forth plainly, received, that he might declare, shew, that he might draw, that he might represent and deliver. *Valco*, beside his owne sense, which is to be in health and whole, wan so much, that when hee said *vale*, that hee might salute also and sometime curse too. *Presto* had foure significations, as, to lend, and to be aloft, to doe good, and hold promise, with diuers other significations. *Haurio* was as much enriched, for he had foure significations, as to draw out, to wound, to heare, and see, and diuers other such like: and all they when need is, are reduced into one. *Pasco* received two vnderstandings, to feed and bring vp. *Vaco*, albeit he medled not much among the fighters (for as *Socia* saith in *Plautus*, the fiercer they fought, the faster he fled) neuerthelesse, fortune that oftentimes giueth reward to the slothfull, would enrich his cowardise with the best of the spoiles: for as he espyed certaine of his enemies that were fled and gone away, he crept out of his Cabin and cloaked them in his fist: who after bought them againe with a great summe of

of

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of *filuer*, and he wan beside his owne former *sense*, *seuen* other, to weete, to *understand*, to *leane of*, to *serue*, to *be superfluous*, to *be lawfull*, not to *haue*, and to *be empty*. *Studeo* wan three significations, as to *solicite*, to *desire earnestly* and to *bee very painefully busied*. *Pango* receiued three *senses*, as to *sing*, and hath given him *panxi* in his *preter-tense* to make truces, and hath given to *pepigi* to fasten and ioyne together. *Sapio* from that day had two *senses*, to weete, to *giue knowledge*, and to *be wise*. *Fero*, one of the foure *annomales* gained three *senses*, as to *uphold*, to *desire*, and to *beare*. *Confiteor* had three *senses*, to *praise*, to *purge*, and to *make manifest*. *Supero* receiued *seuen senses*, by reason of the great authority that hee had among the *Verbes*: as to *remaine in part*, to *ouercome*, to *bee neere*, to *goe further*, to *escape*, to *ouerline* and *exceed*. Some *Verbes* there were, which hauing lost their owne *preter-tenses*, had of their king the goods of other *Verbes Passiues* which were slaine at the battell: as *Audeo*, *Fido*, *Gaudeo*, *Soleo*, and *Fio*. These pestiferous and perillous
lying

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perillous lying *Verbes*, which always haue in their heart and minde, other then in the mouth, albeit they had no part of the prey, yet ought not they and their names to bee left in obliuion, but spoken of, to the end that euery one might know them, and so beware: Seeing that alwayes vnder the colour of a cloake of the *active*, they beare the *passive* voice: They are called *exulo, veneo, nubo, liceo*, and *vapulo*, This last of all is the most wylie and subtillest: and therefore so much wiser as the boy is, so much the more heede will hee haue to decline his wylie ambushes; If hee haue good care to keepe his posteriors. Now seeing wee haue already shewed as well as wee are able, that which happened to the *Verbes*, it seemeth good in our accompt that wee speake also of *Nonnes*. Oversight was made in and thorow the hoste of the *Nonnes*, and it was found how fortune had beene as much diuerse to one part as to another, and to the end that wee begin by the *positives*, there was certaine of them, that being hurt in their *Comparatives*, receiued dressing and cure through the diligence of certaine expert *Physicians*, as *melior, minor, dexterior, sinisterior*,

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sterior, plus, magnificentior, and munificentior, all Irregular, and descending of the second Declension. But *Pius, arduus, egregius, tenuis*, and such-like, lost their owne Comparatives. The Nounes ending in *er*, lost *imus*, in their Superlatives: And for the same they had *rimus*, as *tener* and *saluber*. To others for that they had lost *simus* was giuen *timus*, as *Humilis*; *facilis*, *gracilis*, *similis*, *agilis*, and to *vetus*, was giuen *veterrimus*.

Among Trees were certaine Nounes, that quitting themselues manfully, by a suddaine myracle changed altogether at once their kinds, becomming of *females*, *males*, every one astonied at the suddaine case, demanded whence came such transformation to them: Of them were *rubus* and *oleaster*, which *Linus* saith were euill and vnluckie tokens, and therefore affirmed hee that they ought to bee cast into the botome of the Sea, or else to bee exiled out of the land of Grammar. But the King *Poeta* ieausting at the fond superstition that they had in the miracles, did prohibite all and euery of them, to harne, or any way to hurt them, saying that it was not an euill signe or vnhappie accident to
bee

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bee changed from women into men : saying that out of a naughtie and crooked kind, they were turned into a good and better. From certaine *Nounes Hetroclites*, fighting against the *Verbes Defectiues*, were cut away both cods and cullion in the *Plurall number*, so that afterward there was in that *Number* neither man nor woman but chaste *Neuters* : which doubtlesse is a thing greatly to bee pittied. Their names were *Sibilus*, *Auernus*, *Infernus*, *Menalus*, *Supparus*, *Balthem*, *Tartarus*, *Dindymus* : Other had better chance, for when in the same *Number* they were *Neuters*, were glad forthwith to see them become *males* : as *Porrus*, *rastrum*, *frenum*, and *caelum*. But the said *porrus* and *rastrum*, as they went thither *Rome*, found in the markers of *Agona* their *Neuter Pluralls*, and there they bought them againe with a great summe of money, and giuing leaue to the males, loued better to hold them to them there. *Balsamum* among all *Nounes* and trees abode onely a *Neuter* : By reason whereof seeing that hee could not beget nor bring forth young, is in so great scarcitie, that hee is no where scene, but in the land of

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Iuda, which is the cause (as sorrowfull) he yeeldeth his fruite all in teares : As for other *Nounes* that were bereft of their *Plurall Nenter*, receiued the *Feminine* for amends, as *Epulum*, *ostrenum*, *vesper*, and *cepe*. But trueth is, of all creatures, the *Oysters* only were *Nenters* : But aboue all authours, *Plinie*, and the Poets hold them for *Nenters* : Wherefore *Onia* saith thus : *Ostreaque in conchis tuta fuere suis*, so that afterward they gained so, that they became as much *Feminine* as *Nenters*: others that were of the *Doubtfull gender*, receiued the *Masculine* in their *Plurall number*, as *Cardo*, *bubo*, and such like : Other that were spoiled of all their *Cases Plurall*, abode euer since dismembered and maymed ; among whom were *Fumus*, *imius*, *simus*, *puluis*, *sanguis*, *mundus*, *pontus*, *sol*, *sal*, and *vnus*, all of the *Masculine gender*. Hardly is seene any time more then one Sun in the firmament, but when it happeneth so, it is not naturall, but rather wonderfull : likewise also certaine *Feminines* lost their *Plurall Cases*, as *Lux*, *fitis*, *tabes*, *mors*, *vita*, *fames*, *tabes*, *gloria*, *fama*, *salus*, *pax*, *humus*, *lues*, *tellus*, *senectas*, *soboles*, *inuenta*, *indolis*, and *proles*.

D

These

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These fought so feebly in the host,
That all their *Pluralls* there they lost.

Other *Feminines* lost at the said conflict
their *Singular Number*, as *Argutia*, *habena*, *biga*, *blanditia*, *cima*, *delitia*, *exequia*,
excubia, *exuvia*, *phalera*, *facetia*, *gena*, *gades*,
insidia, *inducia*, *calenda*, *lachryma*, *lactebra*,
mina, and many other. Other *Neuters* were spoiled
of all their *Pluralls*, as *Cœnam*, *foenum*, *aurum*, *solum*,
pus, and *virus*: Furthermore, other were put from
all their *Singular numbers*; as *Arma*, *castra*, *exta*,
cumabula, *crepundia*, *pascua*, *moenia*, *mapalia*,
magnalia, *ilia*, *seriapræ*, *comæ*, *precordia*, and
sponsalia, yea and also all the names of *Feasts*,
as *Saturnalia*, *Dionysia*, *Aphrodyfia*, *Bacchanalia*,
Floralia, and *Neptunalia*. These vaine *Nounes*,
which alwayes doe say many, and signifie onely,
hauing lost all their *Singulars*, saved themselves
by flight, as *Venetia*, *Pisa*, *Cuma*, *Athene*, and
Theba. All the names of *Mettalls*, especially *Aurum*,
and *Argentum*, which euery one laboureth to take
Prisoner, *Auricalcum*, *plumbum*, *ferum*, and
stannum lost their *Pluralls*. *Aurum* hadly retained
habera. In like manner for the greatcheate and
alteration of the combate

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combat, the *measures* were spoiled of the *Plurallitie* of their liquors, except of *Wines* and *Homes*, which in the *Plurall Cases* were spared, to the end that they might doe king *Poeta* service with new *Wines*, for that hee loved them well. *Oleum*, and *frumentum*, by like misfortune were so gluttonous, that thorow the great scarcitie that was in the hofte, they were not found in *Plurallitie*. Other abroad, shortened in the end of their *Genitives*, and *Datives plurall*, as *Iura*, *ihura*, *ara*, *maria*, and *fora*. Yet neuerthelesse all *Nonnes* had not the worse part; for diners of them had of the spoile of their enemies: by reason whereof they were of greater authoritie then before: so that some receiued other *Nominatiue cases* beside their former: As *Arbor*, which also hath *arbos*: *Honor*, which hath *honos*: *Os*, which hath *odos*: *Cucumber* which hath *cucumis*: *Ciner* which hath *cinis*; and *Puluer*, which hath *puluis*. Notwithstanding they occupie not these alwayes, but keepe this share for high Feasts, as for trim and nice dressing, for honours sake. *Plaga*, albeit through hurting hee bled, yet wonne these foure other senses without account of

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the first (that signifieth a *Wound* or *hurt*)
as when you would say, the *Arming coard*
of a *nett*, also a great *space* of the *Heauen*
and *earth* (called *Clima*) also a great kind
of *Linnen*, such as the old matrons of *Rome*
weare when they goe in the *Citie*, and al-
so for a *bed*, or any part of a *bed*; *Opus* the
same day wonne other *thre senses*: for *O-*
pus signifieth *earth*: Vnder *Op* hee gi-
ueth *Ayde*, vnder *Opibus*, *Riches*. The
The *Gerundes* and *Supines*, because they
were so often fled to the *enemie*, were a-
merced to fine, after peace was made be-
twene both the said *Kings*, through the
earnest complaint and supplication of *De-*
mosthenes, who alledged the lawes of *So-*
lon, by which it was commanded, that
such were to bee put apart from all ho-
nour, and *Offices*, that in any *sedition*
had not held that part of the one nor the
other: For that such a one thinketh alto-
gether of his owne *businesse*, and reckon-
eth not of the *Common wealth*: The grea-
test part of them in the land of *Gramma*
liued after the lawes of *Athens*. Afterward
therefore the *King* of the *Nounes* left to
the *Gerunds* no more but onely *three cases*,
taking away from them for the *trespass*

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of their default all their other *Cases*. To the *Supines*, onely were reserved but two : which greatly greeued all the inhabitants of *Grammar*, sharply blaming such a sort of foolish precepts of *Solons* lawes, as much as the fond reasons of *Demostenes*, whom they ieasted at, saying, that he had left his cunning at home, his distaffes, bands and wool, and that he had not fained the disease of the throate in vaine, to haue yeerely reuenues and preferment: because hee hoped not to haue so much money of the *Gerundes* and *Supines*, as sometime had of *Harpalus*. Surely if I would describe soorth all the losses and misfortunes orderly as they ought to be, and also all the conquests of the worthinesse of euery one that changed in that day, my matter would bee too long : and therefore I will heere make an end : And this may suffice, that whatsoever is found lost, wasted, or ioyned to, and growne vp through all the land of *Grammar* and his borders and vtter limmits, is wholly proceeded through the same hard, hideous, and mortall fight among them. In the same time of the *Warres*, sprang vp many new words, and sundry old were

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put apart & reiected. And had not three honest persons been chosen for arbitrators (of whom wee shall speake by and by) which by their power and abillitie withstood the naughtinesse of certaine *Grammatistes*, or slender *Grammarians*, so great Barberousnesse had then beene so mixed through the *Latine* tongue, and the same then bin so mingled with foolish wordes, that all hope had beene lost ener to restore the same againe to his honour, and comely beautie. Therefore after that the Retreat was founded of both the hostes, and that they had numbred as well the wounded as the slaine, and knowne the great losse that was of both the hostes, they all began to fall on fighting: and the sight of such a slaughter of their people greatly griued them, through desire of superiortie. Wherefore euery of them repenting, sought now nothing else then to make peace.

And first of all *Poeta* King of *Nounes*, after hee had called his Souldiers together (but not without teares) said these words: *I thinke well that you know (O my fellow Souldiers) how dolefully, and against my will, I haue taken armes to defend and*
uphold

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uphold the honour (as I thought then) and the authoritie of the Nouces, against our brethren the Souldiers of the Verbes, and by how many wayes I haue assayed to deferre and put off long betweene vs the warres, that they might leaue vs quiet in our estate. But when I thinke not onely of our owne losse, but also of theirs : Againe when I behold the deadcorpses on both sides, I haue greater desire to lament then to speake. Therefore it becometh vs to remember that, which some of our good old Citizens and Burgeses wrote of the discord and ciuill Warres, as well of the Romanes as the Greekes, and how with great reproaches they blame and detest the ambition of them. In trueth if wee had thought of this at the first, wee neuer had gone to so great folly, neither had wee also (as blinded with anger and rage, frantickely and as void of reason) torne our proper flesh so with our owne hands as wee haue : That which is done and past, is easier to bee reuered then amended : Neuerthelesse it is better to stay thus, then to follow on a naughty beginning : For if wee will bee so mad as to continue fighting amongst our selues, doubtlesse then is the principalitie of Grammar vtterly come to confusion, and then shall bee

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made so great an excessse and entrie into the same, to the Barbarous and ignorant people, that they onely will rule all, there being none to resist them, or preuent them. By reason whereof (O my fellow souldiers) for the commoditie of both Realmes, I am willingly determined to make peace with the King of Verbes, and of mine owne free will, will goe toward him, and giue him mine hand. Notwithstanding, thinke not that I speake thus because I haue lost stomacke, or that I am timorous; but because there is nothing more sure, that the affaires of the Nounes and Verbes can continue, unlesse they bee friends together, knitt and quiet in one: Of my selfe I doe mine office, not doubting but that I teach you that; which serueth to the continuing benefit and commoditie of euery one in generall, being ready willingly to doe what your will is.

This profitable Oration, and no lesse necessary saying of the King, greatly pleased all the assembly, and all the crew of the Souldiers cried aloud, desiring that that which the King had so wisely spoken, might bee as diligently done. So there was sent into the campe of the Verbes for Ambassadors certaine of the wisest and chiefeest

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chiefeft of the *Nounes* : who hauing firft made without much difficulty a truce, finally came in fuch agreement with the king of *Verbes*, and his greateft Lords, that three perfonages fhould bee choſen, which fhould bee exactly ſeene, and haue vnderſtanding in all cuſtomes, rules and termes of *Grammar* : and that to their award and arbitrament (by ſolemne oath being ſworne thereto) both parties ſhould hold them, and their reſt ; without any contradiction. Great was the difficultie, and much more was the diſputation, to whom the charge ſhould bee giuen to make the treatie of the peace. Many procured meanes to haue the ſame office on them, and to diuers was the voice giuen, and other againe tooke it from them : In the end it was agreed by *Prifcian*, *Linacrus*, and *Deſpauterius*, that *Lilius* ſhould haue the charge and authority to knit and make ſure the Articles of the peace : who being ſent for, came to the campe, and hauing there heard the reaſons on both ſides, and diligently waighed all the buſineſſe ; In the end pronounced this ſentence.

To the Kings of *Grammar*, to their
Gentlemen,

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Gentlemen, to their Citizens, and all Students good happe and commoditie bee that which now is discussed. *Whereas wee were deputed to take away the contentious disorders, to put apart all the slanders, wrongs and damages that heretofore haue come vpon the Kings of Grammar, and their souldiers, all which wee reuoke, take away, and blot out: which if they may not bee forgotten, at the least our decree is, that they bee neuer hereafter more spoken of.*

Item, *That henceforth when a solempne Oration commeth to bee made, that both the Kings of Grammar in good agreement with their subjects come together, as Verbe, Noun, Pronoun, Participle, Aduerbe, Coniunction, Preposition, Interiection.*

Item, *Wee appoint that in common and familiar speech, the Noun and the Verbe only doe beare the burden, taking for their helpe whether of them they will, but to leaue the other by, to the end that being put too often in worke, they bee not molested.*

Item, *Wee ordaine that the Noun serue to the Verbe, and when hee goeth formeſt as touching the case, ought also to be gouerned of the Verbe, but in ſpeech that the Noun*

bee

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bee before the Verbe, and the same being after, ought therefore to governe the Noun touching his Case: but concerning his Persons and Numbers, the Verbe ought to give place to the Noun, Pronoun, or Participle.

Item, Wee appoint the Participle beare remembrance of the Nounes and the Verbe, and haue the government of the Verbe before him first, and that of the Noun after him last.

Furthermore we permit the Verbe, where neede is to make an Oration himselfe alone, in the first and second Person, and also in the third Person in certaine Verbes of action alwayes notwithstanding under the authoritie of the Noun, but not expressing the same.

This sentence was giuen and published in the presence of both parties, and it pleased very well all the assembly, and hath since euer beene obserued of all the inhabitants of *Grammar*. Also the Vniuersities haue approued it: The Vniuersitie of *Paris* obseruing the rest, craued then for her Students, that they might pronounce Nounes and Verbes at their pleasure, and that without any regard of the quantitie of syllables. But because betweene the Relatiues

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tines and *Antecedents*, betweene the *Adiectives* and the *Substantives*, betweene the *word governing*, and *gouerned*, betweene the *determined*, and also betweene *perfect speech* and *imperfect* was an old quarrell, struiuing whether of them were chiefe and greatest : It was also concluded to ioyn them in vnitie, that the *Relative* of *substance* identitall, should agree in *Gender*, *Number*, and *Person*, with his *Antecedent*.

Item, That the *Adiective* should obey to his *Substantive* in *Case*, *Gender*, and *Number* : and that the *gouerned word* should follow the *gouerning* : and that the *Relative* of the *accident* should onely represent the *Antecedent* in such *accident* or *propertie*, in what manner the *referred*, and *thereferrent* agreed by rule of diuersitie with the *Antecedent* : and that the *speech imperfect* should depend vpon the *perfect*; and the *specifying*, of the *specified*, and betweene two *Adiectives*, two *substantives*, two *Verbes* of the *Infinitive mode*, two *perfect speeches*, and betweene two *imperfects* to bee no bond of seruice. Furthermore the said *William Lillie* would, that betweene sayings and doings might bee made a peace and agreement : but the ad-
uice

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nise was, that if that discord were once taken away, the Barbor-surgeons and Tannern-keepers would haue little to doe: wherefore they left that thing euen as they found it. All students of *Ignorance*, with these buffards of *Barbary*, *Ignoramus* and *Dulman* his Clearke, were by commandement exiled for euer out of all *Grammar*; and all false *Latine* was euer after confiscated to their vse. The Barbarous were chased bayond the *Alpes* into their Cities and Borrough-townes: But the *Ignorant* through the fauour of some Princes, are bred not onely in and thorrow *Italie*, but also in *Rome*, the mother of good letters: and there whether shee will or no, doe they continue, among whom there are some being purueied of fatt Prebends are obserued so dull-headed and doltish, that if yee aske them *Amo qua pars?* They will say, *parlate Italiano chio vt intenda*, so much in assery they surpass in ignorance the great Mules whereon they are so highly got vp. Moreover there was giuen irrecoverable power to the deputed by the strong and firme counsell of them all to search out, to punish, and exile (as monsters of nature) all euill-

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euill-fauoured corrupters of *Grammar*, as halfe *Latins*, halfe *Greekes*, and they to dee all things that they thought to bee profitable to the honor and aduancement of all good letters. And to the end that they might the eaiser and more lightly execute their charge, there were commanded forth with certain *Rules* to be drawne vp, which were accordingly done; and now there is peace on both sides, euery one knowes his place, as you may more at large perceiue by the Orders established; where I leave you:

FAREWELL.

(***)



A



A Lamentation vpon the
Conflagration of the *Mu-*
ses Habitation:
Or a Discription of the
burning of a Pettie
Schoole.

VVhat heat of learning kind'd your desire,
You *Muses sons* to set your house on fire?
What lone of Honor in your breast did turne,
Those sparkes of Vertue into flames to burne?
Or wa'st some higher cause, were the hot Gods
Phoebus and *Vulcan*, (old friends) now at odds?
What ere the cause was, sure ill was th'intent:
Which all the *Muses* iustly may lament.
But about all for name sake *Potechimney*,
Swayles the downefall, of this learned *Chimney*.
Where you might see, without or speech or sence:
Lay the sad ashes, of an *Accedence*.
What *Numbers* heere of *Nounes* to wracke did goe?
As *Domus Liber*, and a many more.
A woefull Case, no Sex the flames did spare,
Each Gender, in this losse had *Common* share,
Where might you see the rufull *Declinations*,
And fifteene *Pronounes* and foure *Coniugations*.

Some

Some *Grounds*, *Di*, but some *Do* overcome,
And some with heate & smoke, are quite strook *Dam*.
Supines, lay gasping vpward, voyd of sences.
The *Moodes* were mad to see *Impe*fect *Tences*.
Aduerbes of *Place*, threw downe their lofty stories:
As *Vbi*, *Ibi*, *Illic*, *Intus*, *Foris*.
Coniunctions, so disioyn'd, as you would wonder:
Noe *Couling* leafe, but it was burnt asunder.
The *Praepositions*, knew not where to bee.
Each *Interiection*, cry'd *Heu* woe is mee.

FOR the *Due* ioyning of the things againe,
A Neighbour called *Qui mihi*, came amaine.
Else sure the Fire, had into flames so turn'd:
Gods, *Men*, *Months*, *Rivers*, *Winds*, and all had burn'd.
Now gan the flames the *Hetroclites* to cumber:
And poore *Supellex*, lost his *Plurall* number.
Of *Verbs*, scarce had escaped one of twenty:
Had there not bin by chance As in *presenti*.

F I N I S.

